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N^o 2081.

Further Considerations on the True Nature of GOVERNMENT.



AFTER the Revolution that Publick Spirit which had appeared at first, began to be diverted into private Channels; and those who were most concerned to have kept it in its proper Canal, unfortunately fancied it their Interest to see it thus diverted: This hinder'd the Pursuit of that Plan laid down in the Prince of Orange's Declaration; and this was the Enemies of the Revolution an Opportunity of questioning the Publick Spirit of those who brought it about. The Desire the King expressed to satisfy all Parties, his trying some out of all, and his Administration acting on no fixed Principles, raised the Spirits of his Enemies, and discouraged his Friends. Hence it came to pass, that Publick Spirit, in his Reign, was absolutely mistaken; and in its Stead, an Anti-ministerial Spirit was received and applauded. The Consequences of this Error were such as might have been expected. It became popular to oppose always, and in all Things, a popular Prince. Men who meant well to Liberty, united with those who meant to destroy it, against Ministers whom they hated for possessing Offices necessary to the State. A distressed Administration must have recourse not to the Measures they like, but to the Measures which will serve their Turns; yet this Necessity, which ought to have excused them, was urged as an Aggravation of their Offences. These Bickerings produced the Debts of the Nation; and thus a false Notion of publick Spirit as certainly begets publick Oppression, as a true one redresses it. I only write as Experience teaches; and he who would confute what I say, must refute Facts, and not Arguments: And so I conclude this Point.

The last Source I shall mention of our Difficulties, is *an error* Notions with respect to Trade. In this we never distinguish between the Commerce which enriches the Nation, and those Branches of Trade which increase the Wealth of private People; and, for Want of this necessary Distinction, we mistake the Interest, and we mislead the Friends and Enemies of Trade. There is nothing truer, nothing more certain, than that the Wealth of this Nation, and, if I may be allow'd to say it, the Political Health of it depends upon our Trade. But how far the Prosperity of Trade may or may not depend on the interposing of the Legislative Power, is what I confess myself an incompetent Judge. This I know, that Commerce is, in its own Nature, a free Thing; and that as in a private Way it is very difficult, if not impossible to force a Trade, so in respect to the Commercial Interest of States, I believe it will be found a Point not easily cleared, whether Laws for regulating particular Branches have done most Hurt or most Good. The Merchants of England are a Body of Men of the utmost Consequence, and worthy of the highest Respect. But when you come to divide these, and to subdivide them, you must have a Care of supposing, that the Merchants concerned in this or that Branch of Trade, are to have the Reverence paid them, which is due only to the whole Body. A Minister who studies most to serve the Trading Interest, will necessarily be upon bad Terms with such as have private Interests in particular Branches of Trade, because his Notions, and his Schemes of Trade, will everlastingly cross theirs. He will have the same Zeal for the Whole, that they have for Parts; and as their Interests will frequently run counter, so he will have few or none by endeavouring to protect all. I take this as a general Case, and with no View to the particular Circumstances of Time: My Aim is to shew, that many Complaints may arise, where there is no Injury done; and the Inference I would draw is this, That where Mistakes are easy, and the Grounds of Judgment difficult, we should not run the Hazard of injuring ourselves by too hasty a Decision.

All that has been hitherto said hinders not the encouraging of Trade by general Laws; such as tend to increase the Number of our natural Commodities, to encourage our present Manufactures, to incite the inventing or perfecting of new ones; in fine, whatever hath a Tendency to encourage and reward Industry, or to punish Idleness, and render it infamous. It is Labour and Industry which makes the Trade of such mighty Consequence. The Strength of a State consists in the Number of its People; but then it is with this Proviso, that these People are properly employ'd. A Number of lazy People are useless and

dangerous, a Number of starving People much more so. But where Trade flourishes, the People can neither starve nor be idle. And this shews, that Manufactures are, generally speaking, of more Value to any Country than native Commodities, let them be ever so rich. For Instance: The Spaniards in the West Indies have Gold and Silver, yet they are far from being happy in themselves, or formidable to their Neighbours. Our Manufactures bring a great Part of this Gold and Silver into our Hands, and at the same time are the Sources of our Strength and Maritime Powers. We see then, or at least we may see, that it is our Interest to be content with our Lot, and to make it our Business rather to cultivate our Manufactures, than to make ourselves Masters of Mines; because in this, as well as in some other Respects, the old Proverb hath much Truth in it, *The farthest Way about is the nearest Way home*. There is a mighty Difference between the Fancies of sanguine People and the calm Thoughts of judicious Men, who reason upon Facts, not upon Chimeras, and are always inclined to think that Nature and Providence are better trusted than contradicted; human Wisdom having been seldom found to manage well the Back Game.

There are, however, some Commodities as valuable as Manufactures; and it is our Blessing that we have them as well as Manufactures. I will instance only Fish and Coal. Both these produce Money as well as the Indian Ore, and with this Advantage, that they do not waste but increase our Subjects, occasion annual Additions to our Shipping, and, if private Interest gave way to national Concern, might procure us the Title of *The Maritime Power*; which might, or might not be a Blessing, according as we used it. From all this may be gather'd, that Disputes about Trade sometimes do, and sometimes do not concern the Nation. As to particular Branches of Commerce, they will sometimes ebb, sometimes flow; old ones will be lost, and new ones will spring up. Nor are these Variations to be charg'd to the Account of any Administration; it is the Balance of Trade with respect to the Nation, for which, and for which only, Men at the Helm are accountable; and this, I acknowledge, is very hard to be known. But we must not from thence conclude, that there is no knowing whether an Administration does its Duty on this Head, or no; because, as I shall prove, this is no just Consequence. We can easily tell whether the general Ends of Trade are answer'd; whether our native Commodities are exported; whether our Manufactures flourish; whether our People are employ'd; whether our Wealth circulates; and whether our Shipping increases. These are things easily known; and when these Queries are answer'd in the Affirmative, we may depend upon it, that either the Balance of Trade is in our Favour, or that the Fault is not in our Administration. On the other hand, if the Fault be in ourselves, it cannot be very dangerous, because it must be the Effect of our Luxury; and if Luxury do not introduce Idleness, it rather spurs than wounds a trading People; it may draw Blood indeed for the present, but it will make us mend our Speed for the future; and is an Evil, which, whenever it is known, will speedily be cured; I mean, by the natural Course of things, without having recourse to State Medicines.

This seems to me the principal Source of those Difficulties whence the Evils are bred under which we labour. Many, at first reading them, will I am persuaded think them loose and trivial; but if they will consider them thoroughly, and compare them with the Causes others have assign'd, there will be but few who will not give them their proper Weight. I could easily have enter'd more minutely into a Multitude of things; but I chuse to leave these to the Detection of the Reader, who, by applying the Principles I have laid down, will find it no difficult thing to account for all our political Diseases.

There is yet another thing which I have promised, and which I intend also to perform; that is, to speak of the general Remedies which are proper for these Complaints. Without this, I should conceive that I had done little Service; to open new Scenes of Distress, and to dilate on publick Mischiefs, in a new Style, without some alleviating Circumstances, or proposing, after the Wounds are prov'd, how they may be cur'd. In doing this, I shall be short and plain; and I hope my Method will be thought the more practicable, because it includes nothing which is not in every Man's Power, and which, at the same time, a Sense of Duty should oblige him to perform. This I take to be truly a Patriot Scheme; because it is for the Benefit of all, without injuring of any; it needs neither the repealing of old Laws, nor the enacting of new; but depends solely on the Execution of those which we already have. In a word, it is equally remov'd from Bribery and Corruption, from Prejudice or private

Interest; it hath nothing to do with Parties; and, I am very sensible Parties will have nothing to do with it.

The first thing that ought to be done is, the making a thorough Change in our Conduct; that is, thinking of the Affairs of our Country, as if they were really Matters of some Importance. When a Man consults his Attorney, he receives a grave at least, tho' a crafty Answer; Few Physicians pretend to joke with Fevers; nay, even Players, who are by Profession the least sober Part of Mankind, pretend to have their Business, as they call it, much at heart. But is it so with our Politicians? Are not their Writings fam'd for being jocular and humorous, at a time yet when our Situation is none of the happiest? Some of our Senators, again, do they resemble the Greeks and Romans in their Gravity? or, do they not deal as much in Point and Repartee, as the Writers of Comedy in the last Age? Is this over-consistent with their high Professions of Patriotism? Did Cardinal Fleury jest the Grand Duke of Tuscany? Or did Admiral Vernon pretend to joke the Spaniards into a Surrender of Porto-bello? No, no. When People are really in earnest, their Language will shew it. A Man drops a Tear over his dying Father: And shall the same Man laugh at the Pangs and Agonies of his Country? Let those who defend this Conduct, practise it. But before I expect any great Matters to be perform'd in the necessary Work of Reformation, I must see the People in a more composed Temper than they are at present; better inform'd of things pertaining to the publick Weal, and better inclin'd to sacrifice at least a Part of their private Interests to that Interest which themselves have in the Publick. I can't exactly say when or how this will come to pass; but I persuade myself it will come, tho' late: And on a Supposition that I shall not prove a false Prophet in this respect, I shall go on to mention some other Remedies, which may then take place.

[To be continued.]

HOME PORTS.

Newcastle, Feb. 13. Since our last arriv'd the Spanish Fishery, Garret Eelkes, from Amsterdam, to load Coals for Gibraltar; the Ambrose, Tate, and the Dispatch, Shotten, from London, with Goods, also 26 light Ships.

Falmouth, Feb. 13. Since my last arriv'd the Javell, Broad, from Bristol; the Ellis, Francis, the Charming Molly, Mildrum, and the Fly, Lowry, from London for this Port; the Tiger, Merryweather, from London for Virginia; the Charming Peggy, Ditcher, from London for Cork; there are also three Ships in our Road from Yarmouth for Cork, Names unknown. Remain the St. Fernando, Lemont, for Guiney; the Expedition and Eagle Packets, for Lisbon.

Dartmouth, Feb. 14. Yesterday came in the Fisher, Smith, of and from Rotterdam, to load Fish for a Market. Wind E. S. E.

Poole, Feb. 15. Wind S. E. Sail'd the John and Ann, Rose, for London.

Cowes, Feb. 15. Wind W. This Morning sail'd the Friends Desire, Ovett, from Shoreham for Cork, and the Fortune, Bentley, from London for Gibraltar; this last Ship sail'd for St. Helens to join the Convoy. Just arriv'd the James, Major, from Dublin for Portsmouth.

Deal, Feb. 17. Wind W. by N. Remain his Majesty's Ships Scipio and Leopard, with the Expedition, Watson, for Gibraltar; the London, Newham, and the Italian, Merchant, Merryman, for Virginia; the Salisbury, Hancock, the Bee, Burford, and the Calipha, Lawton, for Lisbon; the Sea-flower, Priddie, for Smyrna; the Holland, Elgate, for Bristol. Arrived the Stukley, Lynch, from Oporto; the William and Betty, Smith, and the Dolphin, Masters, from Bristol. Came down and sail'd his Majesty's Sloop Hound.

LONDON, February 19.

Extrall of a Private Letter from the Hague, Feb. 23. N. S.

'In my last I told you our Politicians were bewilder'd, they continue so still, and meet with fresh Causes of Perplexity every Day. We flatter ourselves, however, that as the Spring advances we shall be better able to judge of Things; the rather, because in all Parts of Europe, Affairs are now at a Crisis, and must take some Turn or other soon.

'Our last Letters from Stockholm advise, that Baron Seffer and Count Hanning Gyllenbourg, who have been in France to concert with the Cardinal the Terms on which Peace may be made with Russia are daily expected with Impatience. In the mean time Levies are made with the utmost Diligence, Ammunition and Provisions amass'd in excessive Quantities, and great Sums of Money remitted to Hamburg, Lubbeck,

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and Dantzick, in order to hire Seamen to man a great Fleet early in the Spring. But the Arrival of the Count de Mardefeld, in quality of Envoy from the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, who comes to condole the King for the Loss of his Consort, the Duke's great Aunt, has changed the Face of Things. It is well enough known this Minister has something in view more than making Compliments, and his Presence creates such Jealousies, that 'tis said to be determin'd to make Peace at all Events, with Russia, and that this is the Reason Plenipotentiaries were lately named. In case this New Scheme takes effect, the Arms of Sweden are to be employ'd some other Way.

They write from Paris of the 16th Inst. that Things are there in a high Ferment, thro' the Misfortunes which have happened in Germany, and the great Want of Money. The first can scarce ever be repair'd, since Experience has made it evident, that French Forces are not capable of effectual Service in those Climates, and that there is an insuperable Repugnance in the Germans to furnish them with Necessaries, even for ready Money. As to the latter Mischief the following Cure is to immediately applied, if it will operate; viz. A Lottery of four Classes, to be drawn April 30, June 1, July 18, August 29. The highest Prize in the first Class will be 40000, in the second 60000, in the third 100000, and in the fourth 200000 Livres. By this Means it is propos'd to raise 5,400,000 Livres. There are to be 36000 Tickets.

From this Place all the News I can write you is, that we daily talk of some new Dispos'd of the Austrian Netherlands, and it is said that the Apprehension of seeing them attack'd, occasions our Firmness in refusing a Neutrality, and in proceeding to a third Augmentation. It is however whisper'd, that in some late Conferences with the Marquis de Fenelon it has been hinted, that if France would disarm her Fleets, withdraw her Troops from the Lower Rhine, and engage that the Low-Countries should in all Events be secur'd to her Hungarian Majesty, Things may be brought about again.

Some Merchents at Amsterdam have receiv'd Letters from Augsburg dated the 12th, wherein they are advis'd that the Austrians have actually invest'd Munich; and that the Prussians and Saxons being join'd, his Prussian Majesty was in full March towards Vienna, this being conceiv'd the only Means of obliging the Austrians to withdraw their Forces out of Bavaria, which News is generally believ'd here. It so, his Prussian Majesty merits all things from his Allies, who were in a very precarious Situation, and it is thought must have abandon'd Bohemia to save Bavaria.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Orford was introduc'd into the House of Peers by the Earls of Pembroke and Cholmondeley, and took the Oaths and his Seat accordingly.

The same Day the Right Hon. the Lord Harrington took the Oaths and his Seat as Earl of Harrington.

The Right Hon. the House of Peers have adjourn'd to Monday next.

Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Argyle, the Earl of Chesham, with divers other Lords, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. Mr. Pultney, and upwards of a hundred Members more, went in their Coaches to St. James's, and waited on his Majesty, and they all met with a most Gracious Reception.

A new Commission of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster will speedily pass the Great Seal.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London-Bridge.	09 46	10 22

Bank Stock, 136 1-half to 136. India, Nothing done. South Sea, 103 1-half. Old Annuity, 112. New ditto, 110 to 3-8ths. Three per Cent. 99 1-half to 100. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Assurance, 87. London Assurance, 11 1-4th. African, 10. India Bonds, 3 l. 16 s. to 17 s. Prem. Bank Circulation, 3 l. 2 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Talties, Par. English Copper, 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto, 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Million Bank, 113 1-half. Equivalent, 110.

Admiralty Office, February 16, 1741.
MY Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having ordered the Petty Officers and Foremast Men of his Majesty's Ship the Squirrel, to be removed into the Launceston, and the Leave of Absence which has been given to them being expired, it is their Lordships strict Directions, that the said Petty Officers and Seamen do immediately repair on board his Majesty's Ship Launceston at Deptford, on pain not only of losing their Wages, but of their being apprehended and tried as Deserters.

Tho. Corbett.

Lottery-Office, January 13, 1741-2.

THE Managers and Directors appointed by Act of Parliament to take in the Tickets of the Bridge-Lottery, Anno 1739 and to deliver out Certificates in lieu thereof, payable by the Cashiers of the Bank, finding, that notwithstanding the several Notices by them given for bringing in Tickets to be Enter'd, great Numbers are yet outstanding, do give this further Notice, That the 15th Day of March next, is the last Day appointed by Act of Parliament for taking in Tickets and delivering out Certificates; and for this Purpose daily Attendance will be continued to be given at their Office near the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Lottery-Office, January 13, 1741-2.

THE Managers and Directors appointed by Act of Parliament to take in the Tickets of the Bridge-Lottery, Anno 1740 and to deliver out Certificates in lieu thereof, payable by the Cashiers of the Bank, finding, that notwithstanding the several Notices by them given for bringing in Tickets to be enter'd, great Numbers are yet outstanding, do give this further Notice, That the 15th Day of March next is the last Day appointed by Act of Parliament for taking in Tickets and delivering out Certificates; and for this Purpose daily Attendance will be continued to be given at their Office near the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Bank, January 15, 1741.

Whereas Information has been given at the Bank, That JOHN WAITE, their late Cashier, was seen lately at a certain Inn some Distance from London; and it being supposed that he is about to make his Escape out of the Land, This therefore is to give Notice to all Captains, Masters of Ships or Small Vessels, Fishermen, Innkeepers, &c. That whoever shall apprehend and secure the said JOHN WAITE, to be dealt with according to Law, shall receive of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England Three hundred Pounds, over and above the Two hundred Pounds offered in former Advertisements, in the Whole FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS.

David Le Gros, Secretary.

N. B. The said JOHN WAITE is about Forty-one Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well set, round visag'd, small grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-lashes, and of a most remarkable fresh Complexion, but travels somewhat disguised.

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National Judgments the Consequences of a National Profanation of the Sabbath:

A SERMON preach'd before the Hon.

House of Commons at St. Margaret's Westminster, on the 30th Day of January, 1741-2. being the Anniversary of the Martyrdom of King CHARLES I.

Did not our Fathers this, and did not our God bring all this Evil upon us; and upon this City? Yet ye bring more Wrath upon Israel, by profaning the Sabbath. Nehem. XIII. 18.

By WILLIAM STUKELY, M. D. Rector of All Saints in Stamford.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster Row.

This Day is published,

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N. B. The Learned Dr. CUNYNE, in his Excellent Piece just published, intitled, The Natural Method of Curing the Diseases of the Body, &c. prefers EATON'S STYPTICK to Helvetius's and other Stypticks, and speaks of it as follows:—

“Every one knows the agglutinating Quality of sweet Blood, and I apprehend it is to this, that EATON'S Styptick owes its soft, mild, soldering Efficacy.” He says, “It is more mild, substantial and soft, than the mildest Steel Preparations, and more fit to patch a Hole, or grieve up a Rupture, or to give a Balsam to the acrid and inflam'd flowing Blood of the Patient; and, that he is confirm'd in this, by a Physician of great Worth and Candor, who has great Opportunities of dealing in such Cases, by his Practice of Midwifery.” See p. 181.